

영동 세브란스 병원의 후두암 치료 경험

김광문 · 김홍윤 · 최홍식 · 김영호 · 조정일 · 김세현 · 한재욱

Experiences of the Treatment of Laryngeal Cancer in Yongdong Severance Hospital

Kwang-Moon Kim, MD, Hong-Yoon Kim, MD, Hong-Shik Choi, MD, Young Ho Kim, MD,
Jung-II Cho, MD, Se-Heon Kim, MD and Jae-Wook Han, MD

Department of Otolaryngology, The Institute of Logopedics and Phoniatrics, College of Medicine, Yonsei University,
Seoul, Korea

ABSTRACT

Background and Objects : Laryngeal cancer is a significant disease in the head and neck malignancy in the aspect of incidence. But, an accurate statistical analysis of long term results is insufficient in Korea. To improve the results of treatment in laryngeal cancer, we evaluate the survival rates according to the primary site, stage and investigating factors. **Materials and Methods** : The study group was made up of 132 patients with squamous cell cancer. They had been treated for laryngeal cancer in our hospital for 11 years from 1985 to 1995. The distribution rates of patients were obtained by the descriptive statistical method according to the sex, age, pathology, primary site and stage. Survival rates were obtained by the Kaplan-Meier method according to the primary site and stage. The AJCC (1992) staging system was used. **Results** : With respect to the primary site, the survival rate for 5 years was 52.8% in supraglottis and 71.6% in glottis. With respect to the stage, the survival rate was 82.4% in the stage I, 60.3% in the stage II, 53.8% in the stage III and 28.6% in the stage IV. The 5-year survival rate for patients who had taken radiotherapy in T 1 glottic cancer was 73.5% for the group involved with anterior commissure and 96.2% for the group not involved. In the advanced laryngeal cancer, treatment failure was influenced by nodal and stomal recurrence. **Conclusion** : For those patients with T 1 laryngeal cancer and who received radiotherapy, a significant prognostic factor was whether or not the patients were involved with anterior commissure. Another important prognostic factor for the advanced laryngeal cancer patients was the complete neck management after the operation and prophylactic neck dissection. (Korean J Otolaryngol 1998;41(4):518-522)

KEY WORD : Laryngeal cancer.

11

135

TNM

1985 9

1995 8

135

: 1997 9 23 / : 1998 2 5
: , 135 - 270 146 - 92

가

: (02) 3497 - 3210 · : (02) 3463 - 0116

E - mail : kmkim97@yumc.yonsei.ac.kr

(protocol)

Kaplan - Meier
test

가
AJCC(1992)

가 87 64.4%
47 (34.9%) 1
(0.7%) (Fig. 3).

1 (Fig. 4).

가 128 (94.8%) 가 7
(5.2%) 18 : 1
(Fig. 1) 28 83
, 50 60 (Fig. 2).

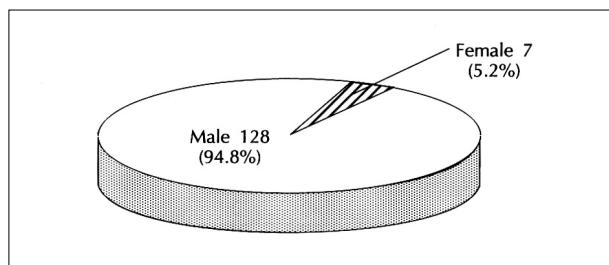


Fig. 1. Sex distribution in 135 laryngeal cancer patients.

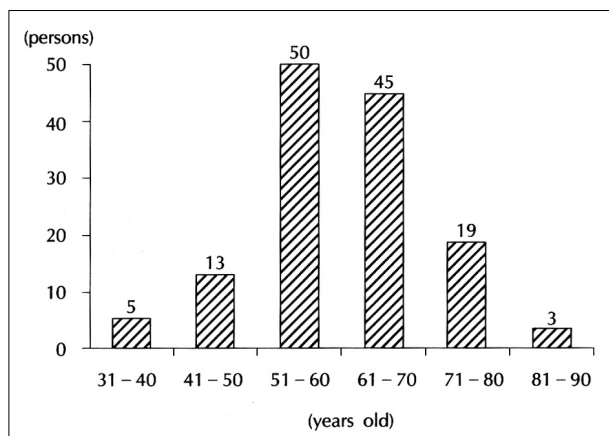


Fig. 2. Age distribution in 135 laryngeal cancer patients.

46 33 (71.7%)
85 71 (83.5%)
(Table 1).
가
8.2% 41.3%

5 71.6%
5 52.8% (Fig. 5). 5
(stage) 가 82.4%, 가 60.3%,

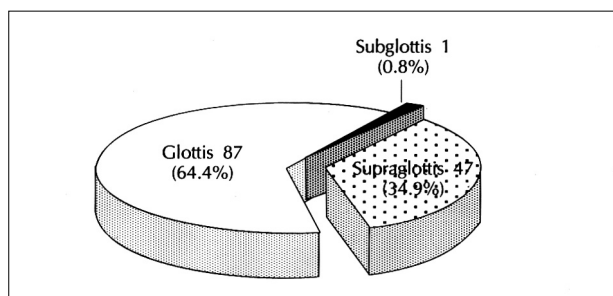


Fig. 3. Primary site in 135 laryngeal cancer patients.

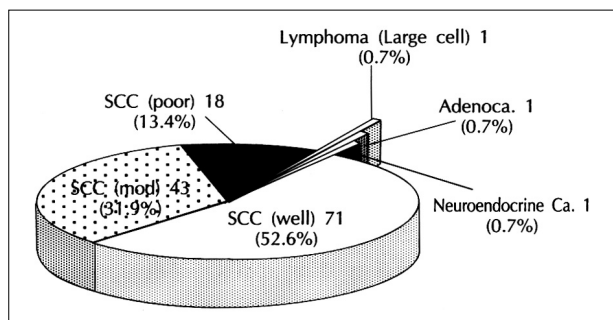
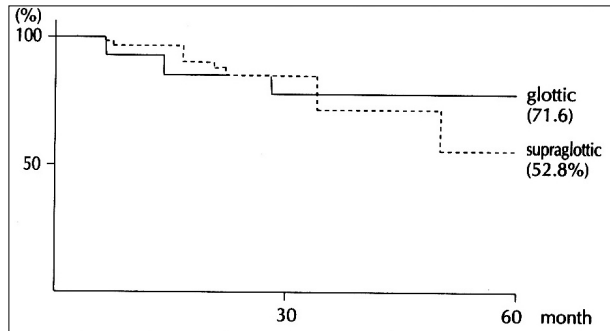
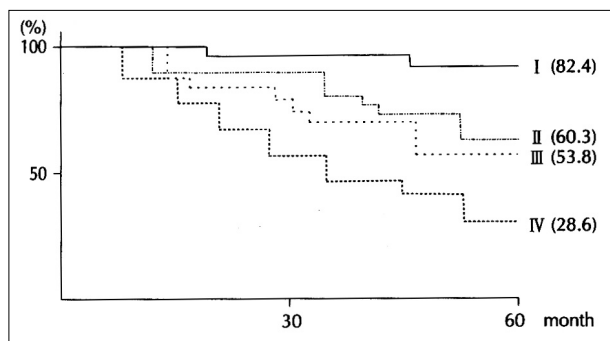


Fig. 4. Pathologic results in 135 laryngeal cancer patients.
SCC : squamous cell cancer
poor, mod (moderate), well : cell differentiation

Table 1. Patients distribution according to the site and stage

	Total (%)				
Supraglottis	6	7	14	19	46 (34.8)
Glottis	60	11	9	5	85 (64.4)
Subglottis				1	1 (0.8)
Total (%)	66 (50.0)	18 (13.6)	23 (17.5)	25 (18.9)	132 (100)

**Fig. 5.** 5 year survival rate according to primary site in laryngeal cancer.**Fig. 6.** 5 year survival rate according to overall stage in laryngeal cancer.

가 53.8%, 가 28.6% (Fig. 6).

T₁ T_{1a}가 10%, T_{1b}가 19% 5 T_{1a}가 87%, T_{1b}가 88% (p=0.084)(Fig. 7).

T₁ 33 11 가(33.3%)

10% 26% 7 (63.6%) 가 2, 2

5 96.2% 2

5 73.5% 14 5 가(35.7%)

가 (p=0.038)(Fig. 8).

11 8 3 (60.0%) 2

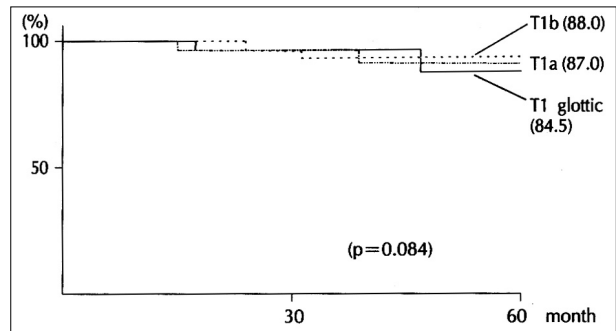
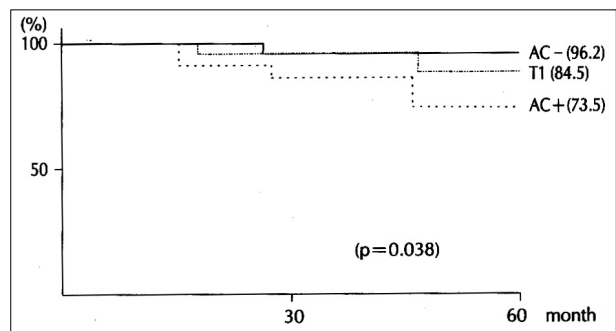
5 (62.5%) 2 (Table 2).

5 55.6% .

8 1 7

2 (28.6%)

5 65.6% . 가

**Fig. 7.** 5 year survival rate according to T stage in T₁ glottic cancer after radiotherapy.**Fig. 8.** 5 year survival rate according to anterior commissure (AC) involvement T₁ glottic cancer after radiotherapy.**Table 2.** Etiology of treatment failure in advanced laryngeal cancer

	Supraglottis	Glottis	Total
Local recur	2		2
Nodal recur	2	3	6
Stomal recur	2	2	4
2nd primary	1	1	4
Total	11	5	16

가

가

11

가

3 , 5 , 5

가 18 : 1 (membranous portion) T_{1a}

¹⁾²⁾ T₁

(5.4 : 1 14.5 : 1).

84.5% 5

⁴⁾⁸⁾⁹⁾¹¹⁾ T₁

50 60 가

가 ¹⁾²⁾ 가

87 가 (64.4%) , (,) ,

(71.7%)가

³⁾(57%) ¹⁾²⁾(76.7

84.7%) 가 . UICC T₁ T_{1a}, T_{1b}, T_{1c}

84% T_{1c}

⁴⁾⁵⁾(67 87%)

¹⁾²⁾(48 56.7%)

^{12 - 14)}

T_{1a} 5 87.0%, T_{1b}가

T₁ 88.0%

가

8.2% 96.2%, 5 73.5%

⁵⁾⁶⁾ 가 , ¹⁾²⁾

T₁

41.0% ^{1)2)5 - 7)18)}

가 5 (70 85% 5). ⁴⁾⁹⁾¹¹⁾¹⁵⁾

82.4% 가 60.3%, 가 53.8%, 가

28.6%

(90.9%),

(68.8%)가 . 5 11 8

55.6%

가 가

¹⁵⁾¹⁶⁾

8 5

^{4)8 - 11)} 3

5 (80 95%).

가

가

가

70 80% 5
 11)17)18)
 가 17 43%
 19) T₂
 7)20)
 8 7
 2 (28.6%)
 2 (28.6%),
 3 (42.8%)
 5 65.6%
 11)17)18)
 가 가 ,
 (1 , 4) 3
 가
 (paratracheal, pretracheal
 lymph node dissection)
 48 4 (8.3%)
 , 2
 가
 가
 puncture technique
 (Provox)
 78% 가 39%
 , ,
 T₁

가 , 2

가
 : .

REFERENCES

- 1) Kim KH, Noh KT, Sung MW, Baek CH, Yoo YS. *Treatment result of laryngeal cancer. Korean J Otolaryngol* 1988;31:783-91.
- 2) Shim YS, Yoo SY. *Treatment result of laryngeal cancer. Korean J Otolaryngol* 1985;28:46-56.
- 3) Laccourreye H, Brasnu DC, Beutter P. *Carcinoma of the laryngeal margin. Head Neck Surg* 1983;5:500-07.
- 4) Kirchner JA, Owen JR. *Five hundred cancers of the larynx and pyriform sinus: Results of treatment by radiation and surgery. Laryngoscope* 1977;87:1288-303.
- 5) De Santo LW, Devine KD, Lillie JC. *Cancers of the larynx: Glottic cancer. Surg Clin North Am* 1977;57:611-20.
- 6) Shah JP, Tollefsen HR. *Epidermoid carcinoma of the supraglottic larynx: Role of neck dissection in initial surgical treatment. Am J of Surg* 1974;128:494-9.
- 7) De Santo LW, Lillie JC, Devine KD. *Cancers of the larynx: Supraglottic cancer. Surg Clin North Am* 1977;57:505-14.
- 8) Skolnik EM, Yee KF, Wheatls MA, Martin LO. *Carcinoma of the laryngeal glottis: Therapy and results. Laryngoscope* 1975; 85:1453-66.
- 9) Ogura JH, Session DG, Spector GJ. *Analysis of surgical therapy for epidermoid carcinoma of the laryngeal glottis. Laryngoscope* 1975;85:1522-30.
- 10) Mendenhall WM, Parsons JT, Stinge SP, Cassisi NJ, Rodney RM. *T₁-T₂ vocal cord carcinoma: A basis for comparing the results of radiotherapy and surgery. Head Neck Surg* 1988;10:373-7.
- 11) Vermunt H. *Role of radiotherapy in cancer of the larynx as related to the TNM system of staging. Cancer* 1970;25:485-504.
- 12) Van den Bogaert W, Ostyn F, Van der Schueren E. *Glottic carcinoma limited to the vocal cords. Acta Radiol Oncol* 1982;21:33-6.
- 13) Session DG, Ogura JH, Fried MP. *The anterior commissure in glottic carcinoma. Laryngoscope* 1975;85:1624-32.
- 14) Chung EJ, Lee SW, LEE CK. *Radiotherapy of T₁ glottic cancer. Korean J Head Neck Oncol* 1996;12:26-31.
- 15) Kaplan MJ, Johns ME, Clark DA, Cantrell RW. *Glottic carcinoma: The roles of surgery and irradiation. Cancer* 1984;53:2641-48.
- 16) Van den Bogaert W, Ostyn F, Van der Schueren E. *The significance of extension and impaired mobility in cancer of the vocal cord. Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 1983;9:181-4.
- 17) Kirchner JA, Som ML. *Clinical and histologic observations on supraglottic cancer. Ann Otol Rhinol Laryngol* 1971;80:638-42.
- 18) De Santo LW. *Cancer of the supraglottic larynx: A review of 260 patients. Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg* 1985;93:705-11.
- 19) Marks JE, Breaux S, Smith PG. *The need for elective irradiation of occult lymphatic metastasis from cancers of the larynx and pyriform sinus. Head & Neck* 1985;8:3-8.
- 20) Bocca E. *Supraglottic cancer. Laryngoscope* 1975;85:1318-26.